

BOROUGH OF LLANELLY

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1946

BY

C. T. BAYNES, M.D., D.P.H.

"Mercury" Offices, Llanelly

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

C. T. BAYNES, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

MARGARETTE NEUGROESCHL, M.D. (Vienna).

Eye Specialist (Part-time) :

J. J. HEALY, M.B., Ch.B.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (Part-time) :

T. I. WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S.E.

Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon :

A. O. PARKER, M.D.

Dental Surgeon :

T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods :

R. EVANS, M.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors :

I. R. REES, C.R.S.I.

J. E. MARKS, C.R.S.I. (Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

J. J. NENER, C.R.S.I. (Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).
(Temporary). Resigned December, 1946.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

M. C. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

M. HOPKINS, S.R.N.

G. GREENE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (H.V. Cert.).

G. M. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (H.V. Cert.).

S. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (H.V. Cert.).

Orthopædic Sister :

E. J. M. KING (Resigned July, 1946).

Borough Maternity Home :

Matron : N. F. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed January, 1946).

Staff Midwife : G. BURFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Staff Midwife : M. A. RAYMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Staff Midwife : G. D. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned September, 1946).

Staff Midwife : M. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed November, 1946).

Staff Midwife : R. B. HOPKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed December, 1946).

Assistant Nurse B. DAVIES (Resigned January, 1946).

Assistant Nurse M. D. OWEN (Appointed April, 1946).

Assistant Nurse D. E. NICHOLAS (Appointed September, 1946).

Assistant Nurse S. J. EVANS (Appointed December, 1946).

Chief Clerk :

W. J. SYMONS.

Clerks :

J. DAVIES (Resumed duties April, 1946).

T. J. JONES (Resumed duties May, 1946).

T. C. DAVIES (Resumed duties November, 1946).

A. G. BEYNON (temporary).

MARY E. THOMAS (temporary' (resigned January, 1946).

IRIS M. ROBERTS (temporary).

Dental Attendant :

VALMAI JONES.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1946

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and Co-opted Members of
the Borough of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1946.

This report is smaller this year owing to the exclusion of the report of the School Medical Service which, in accordance with the Education Act, 1944, is now under the control of the Carmarthenshire County Council. The School Medical Service report for this borough will therefore, in future, be incorporated in the County Medical Officer's annual report.

In this town the year, as far as health services of the Corporation are concerned, has been marked by the opening of the Corporation's new Maternity Home at Glasfryn. This Maternity Home provides 11 working beds plus a twelfth isolation bed, as well as a baby nursery and a single cot premature baby ward.

The use of the premature baby facilities are not limited to babies born in the Maternity Home, but have also been made available to premature babies born in the district where it is felt it would be to the child's benefit to have the baby nursed under Maternity Home conditions. One main feature in the care of the premature baby remains to be completed as far as the actual housing of the baby is concerned and that is the conditions of transport of the baby from its home to the Maternity Home. In my opinion it would be beneficial for the baby if special cot facilities could be provided in an ambulance during the transport from the home to the Maternity Home.

The Glasfryn Maternity Home is also equipped with an up-to-date operating theatre and labour ward so that complicated cases requiring surgical treatment are able to be dealt with.

Further, in connection with the maternity services, the year has been marked by the appointment of Mr. J. R. E. James, F.R.C.S., Consultant Obstetrician to the Maternity Home. Since Mr. James commenced duties, his services have been well appreciated, both by the patients and his professional colleagues in this area.

In addition to the routine ante-natal clinic which has been conducted for some years in this town, a consultative ante-natal clinic has now been inaugurated, patients being admitted to this clinic only through the medium of their own doctors. This clinic is conducted by Mr. James and its aim is for the seeking of consultative opinion on ante-natal and post-natal cases where complications appear either to be likely or to have arisen.

Turning once more to the baby aspect of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, I do feel that action should be taken with the view to securing for this area the services of a consultant pædiatrician. The services of such a child's consultant in this area would, I am sure, be well utilised, and I would suggest that the matter be considered in co-operation with the local Education Authority so that such a consultant could be made available to the child under five and also to the school child.

In the sphere of water control, it was felt that it might be advantageous to secure the services of a water analyst nearer Llanelly rather than having to send all samples sixty miles to Cardiff. Mr. Sugden, the head of the Laboratory in Cardiff, who was retiring at the time this matter was being considered, was consulted. As a result of investigation and various recommendations, an agreement was reached, satisfactory to all parties whereby Llanelly water samples came to be forwarded to Mr. Evans, the County Water Analyst in Carmarthen. Mr. Evans also undertook, at any time, to enter into consultation, at any place on the waterworks site whatsoever, whenever such consultation was deemed necessary. This part of the service had hitherto not been possible.

With regard to the ambulance service in Llanelly, one was of the opinion that one ambulance and one driver were hardly enough to satisfy the needs of a town of 33,000 people, particularly after comparison with certain other towns. Discussions took place with representatives of the Priory of St. John, which is the authority responsible for the ambulance service in this area, and it was felt and requested that two ambulances with three drivers and one assistant were required in order that these men could properly work day and night shifts, and also allow an ambulance and personnel to be available whenever an ambulance was called out. The difficulties of obtaining personnel and vehicles at the present time were appreciated, but the Priory responded almost immediately by having a second driver drafted to the town.

The question of instituting a municipal ambulance service instead of that of the Priory was raised, and it was advised that, in view of the National Health Service to come, the services of the Priory should be retained, particularly as these services might well dove-tail into a national service.

The Borough Council considered during the year, the institution of Home Help Service, and investigations as to the personnel available in this area were made and were still being continued at the end of 1946.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Mayor and Members of the Corporation, to my colleagues of the other departments of the Corporation, and to my own staff of the Public Health Department and to the Glasfryn Maternity Home staff, who have so readily and cheerfully supported me throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. BAYNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	2,069
Population, 1946 (estimated—Registrar General)	...	...	...	34,300
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books (end of 1946)	...	...	...	8,769
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£174,432
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£668

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S VITAL
STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live	Legitimate	564	287	277	} Birth Rate* 16.96 per 1,000 estimated population.
Births	Illegitimate	18	8	10	
Still	Legitimate	19	9	10	} 33.22 per 1,000* total (live and still births).
Births	Illegitimate	1	—	1	
Deaths	.....	466	261	205	} Death rate 13.58* per 1,000 estimated population.

The rates for 1945 were:—

Birth rate ... 13.89 per 1,000 estimated population.

Still birth rate... 49.18 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Death rate ... 13.17 per 1,000 estimated population.

* For comparison the birth and death rates for England and Wales were respectively 19.1 and 11.5 per 1,000 estimated population. The still birth rate for England and Wales was 0.53 per 1,000 population. That for Llanelly was 0.58 per 1,000 population.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's List):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29—Puerperal Sepsis	Nil.	—
No. 30—Other maternal causes	Nil.	—
	Nil.	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	74
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	3
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	Nil.
Inquests numbered	...	18
Uncertified deaths numbered	...	4
Deaths in Public Institutions	...	72

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities.—An arrangement is in operation for the bacteriological examination of pathological specimens and of milk samples at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, and the Beck Laboratory, Swansea. During the year 318 throat and nasal swabs, 18 vaginal swabs, 52 blood specimens, 358 fæces specimens, 191 urine specimens, 7 specimens of pus and 72 samples of milk were examined. Included in the above figures were 46 fæces specimens from Borough patients at the Tumble Isolation Hospital and 200 specimens of fæces, 180 of urine and 40 of blood taken from men employed by the Town Council in their water undertaking.

Water Analysis.—Up to June, 1946, this work was done by Mr. J. H. Sugden, M.Sc., of the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory. Since June the examinations are carried out by Mr. H. J. Evans, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., of the County Analyst's Laboratory, Carmarthen. The change over was effected after consultation with Mr. Sugden, who welcomed the idea of Llanelly water samples being examined elsewhere since his Department was understaffed and very much overworked. Furthermore he felt he could not afford the time to come along whenever requested to deal with matters arising on the site. Mr. H. J. Evans was prepared to make inspections of the watershed and give advice on various parts as required.

Ambulance Facilities.—The agreement with the Priority of St. John continues in operation for the transport of patients residing in the Borough to the General Hospital, etc.

Nursing in the Home.—This is undertaken by the Llanelly and District Nursing Association in the case of subscribers.

Treatment Centres.—The following clinics are housed in the Public Health Department, Old Town Hall:—Maternity and Child Welfare, School Clinic, Dental and Eye Clinic. A branch School Medical Service Clinic is held at the Morfa Boys' School to serve children from the New Dock district. Three rooms at the Hall Street Wesleyan Chapel Vestry are used for the purposes of the Orthopædic Clinic and a Gynæcological Clinic is held at the Nurses' Institute by arrangement with the Llanelly and District Nursing Association. The Welsh National Memorial Association's tuberculosis clinic is held at Bay View, Capel Road.

HOSPITALS.

Prince of Wales' Orthopædic Hospital.—Two cases were admitted into this hospital under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme during the year.

Liverpool Open Air Hospital, Leasowe.—Nine children were admitted into this hospital under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme during the year.

The Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital.—One infant was admitted into this hospital during the year on account of hare lip and cleft palate.

Isolation Hospital.—Cases of infectious diseases from the Borough are sent to the County Isolation Hospital at Tumble. The cost of maintenance, etc., of these cases are charged up to the Borough by the Carmarthenshire County Council.

Venereal Diseases.—Towards the end of the year arrangements were completed for a Venereal Diseases Treatment Clinic to be opened early in January. This Clinic would be attached to the Llanelly General Hospital, and would be open on four days each week—two days for males and two for females. Two of the local medical practitioners will be in charge of this clinic. Up to the present it was necessary for patients requiring treatment to attend the Swansea Clinic, this being the nearest treatment centre, or obtain treatment by their own doctors.

Maternity Hospital Accommodation. (See page 12.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.—Eighteen midwives notified their intention to practice in the Borough during the year.

The total number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 562, of which 15 were still births.

Infant Mortality:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths of infants within 12 months of birth	14	9	23
Illegitimate infant deaths (included in above)	—	—	—
Ages at death:—			
On first day	2	1	3
Under seven days	6	2	8
Under 4 weeks	8	4	12

The infant mortality rate was 39.51 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 43.00.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1946.

Net deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 w'ks.	1—3 months.	3—6 m	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Pneumonia	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	8
Prematurity	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Congenital malformations, birth injury, etc.	5	.....	.....	1	6	1	1	.....	.....	8
All other causes	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Totals	8	1	1	2	12	5	5	.....	1	23

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths for the Borough during the year. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 1.43 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Health Visiting.—Number of visits paid during the year by Health Visitors:—

1. To expectant mothers	...	...	88
2. To children under one year of age	...	...	1889
3. To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	3020

The following table shows the work undertaken by the Health Visitors in addition to their ordinary work:—

Visits to cases of infectious diseases	...	...	1
Visits of enquiry—Still Births	...	...	11
Visits of enquiry—Infant deaths	...	...	15
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	148
Visits to Orthopædic cases	...	...	1
Visits of enquiry—Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	5
Visits of enquiry—Ophthalmic Cases	...	...	17

Visits of enquiry—Home conditions	...	...	2
Visits of enquiry—Maternity Home cases	...	...	8
Visits of enquiry—Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	3
Visits of enquiry—Boarded-out children	...	...	33
Miscellaneous—Special visits	...	...	21

Infant Welfare Centre.

(a) Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the Centre during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were:—

1. Under one year of age	...	...	328
2. Over one year of age	...	...	9

(b) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the centre during the year and who, at the end of the year were:—

1. Under one year of age	...	...	306
2. Over one year	...	...	298

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

Total number of women who attended at the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics during the year—135.

Supply of Milk and Food.

Proprietary brands of dried milk are sold at cost price at the Clinic.

Priority Dockets for Expectant Mothers.

Priority Dockets are issued to expectant mothers to enable them to obtain sheets. These dockets are issued to applicants on production of a certificate issued by midwives in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

Goring Road Maternity Home.—This Home with its maximum accommodation of five beds has, from the commencement of the year until 8th May, 1946, dealt with 41 patients. Patients were not accepted after the 8th May, 1946, so that the necessary steps could be taken for the closing of this Home and the transfer to the new Maternity Home at Glasfryn could be arranged. Statistical details will be found under the heading "Statistics for the Year 1946."

Glasfryn Maternity Home.—The Glasfryn Maternity Home was officially opened on the 14th May, 1946, for the acceptance of patients. The Home with its maximum accommodation of twelve beds has, from 14th May, 1946, to the end of 1946, accommodated 182 patients. Statistical details will be found under the heading "Statistics for the Year 1946."

Appointment of Consultant Obstetrician.—Mr. J. R. E. James, F.R.C.S., Carmarthen, was appointed as Consultant Obstetrician to the Glasfryn Maternity Home on 1st July, 1946.

The total number of cases dealt with by Mr. James during the year was 84.

Statistics for the Year 1946—Llanelly Corporation Maternity Home (Goring Road and Glasfryn).

Number of beds in the Institution—			
Goring Road	...	...	5
Glasfryn	...	...	12
Number of cases admitted during 1946 (both Institutions)	...	...	213
(2 of these were transferred to Carmarthen and 1 to Gorseinon).			
Average duration of stay	...	...	10 days
Number of cases delivered by:—			
(a) Midwives	...	...	155
(b) Doctors	...	...	22
Number of cases admitted after delivery	...	...	1
Number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1
Number of cases of Puerperal Fever	...	...	Nil.
Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	Nil.
Number of infants who received a supplementary or complementary feed while in the Institutions	...	...	25
Number of infants wholly breast fed on leaving the Institutions	...	...	152
Number of cases of Ophthalmic Neonatorum	...	...	Nil.
Number of Maternal Deaths	...	...	Nil.
Number of Still-births	...	...	8
Causes—			
(i) Anencephalic	...	...	4
(ii) Toxæmia of patient and Prematurity	...	...	1
(iii) Prolapsed Cord	...	...	1
(iv) Antepartum...	...	...	1
(v) Query Rhesus Factor	...	...	1
Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth	...	...	1
Cause—Prematurity.			

The net number of patients dealt with during the year 1946 was 246. Of these, 213 were admitted into the Corporation Maternity Homes. 34 were admitted to the Carmarthen Infirmary Maternity Block (including 2 transferred from Llanelly Corporation Maternity Homes), and 2 admitted to the Gorseinon Hospital Maternity Block (one of these being a transfer from the Llanelly Corporation Maternity Home).

Home Helps.—There is no Home Help and Domestic Help Scheme in operation in the Borough.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases were notified during the year. They were visited by the Health Visitors. The three cases were removed to the County Isolation Hospital. Vision was unimpaired in the three cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Five cases were notified in 1946 and were all removed to the County Isolation Hospital.

Illegitimate Children.—There is no Social Worker appointed by the Council for the purposes of Circular 2866, but arrangements are made for this work to be undertaken by the existing Moral Welfare Association—St. David's Diocesan. Mother and Baby homes are not provided or subsidised by the Council.

Care of Premature Infants.—The Notification of Birth Cards provide spaces for the weight at birth to be entered by the Midwife. The number of babies notified during 1946 who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth was 23 (11 born at home and 12 in hospital).

Child Life Protection. (Section 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| (a) Number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (b) Number of children at the end of the year | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (c) Number of Child Protection Visitors at the end of the year | ... | ... | 4 |

Adoption of Children (Regulations), Act, 1939.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| (a) Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3) during the year | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (b) Total number of children "adopted" under the Section during the year | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (c) Number of such children under supervision at the end of the year | ... | ... | Nil. |

Gynæcological Clinic.—By arrangement with the Llanelly and District Nursing Association, the Clinic is held at the Nurses' Institute on the second and last Thursday of every month. One of the Health Visitors attends at the Clinic to assist the Medical Officer, Dr. Gwendoline Madel.

Dr. Madel's report on the work carried out during the year is as follows:—

"It is with pleasure that I have to report that the clinic is continuing to progress satisfactorily.

As was anticipated, the attendances during this year have increased, the greater increase being of old patients seeking further advice. A total of 102 patients attended at the clinic, made up of 86 old patients and 16 new patients. Last year 74 old patients attended once or more and 14 new patients.

Examples of the new cases seen this year include Toxic Goitre, Nephritis, Tuberculosis, Toxæmias of Pregnancy, Rheumatic Fever and Cardiac Diseases. In one case the patient had four mentally defective children alive.

From the above examples it will be appreciated that the clinic is serving a most useful purpose and fully justifies its existence.

I cannot complete this report without again paying tribute to Nurse Green, whose keen interest in the welfare of the patients has done much to make the clinic such a success. At the same time I wish to thank Miss Marpole, Matron of the Nursing Institute, at whose premises the clinic is held, for her innumerable kindnesses during the year."

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF BOROUGH.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant constant supply of water for the whole of the Borough and the premises within the Corporation's Extended limits of supply.

Water Distribution.—8,994 houses with an estimated population of 35,886 are supplied direct from water mains, and 28 houses with an estimate population of 112 are supplied from standpipes.

Consumption of Water.—The average daily consumption of filtered water for the year for domestic purposes was 41.78 gallons per head per day, and for trade purposes 54.45 gallons per head per day.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the year 1946 was 59.73 inches and rain fell on 213 days. The average rainfall for the past 66 years on the Cwmlledi Reservoir was 50.93 inches. One inch, or over of rain fell in 24 hours on 11 occasions. The highest fall occurred on 2nd October, when 2.37 inches were recorded.

Safeguarding of Water Supply.—The whole of the men employed by the Town Council in their water undertaking have been ascertained by bacteriological tests to be free from the infection of enteric fever and allied diseases. All new workmen are required to pass a similar test before being employed in connection with the town's water supply.

Water Analysis.—The water for domestic supply is subjected to slow sand filtration, and chloramine treatment and monthly chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water show that the treatment is satisfactory.

The samples taken on the 10th December, 1946, for examination by Mr. H. J. Evans, County Analyst, Carmarthen, showed the following results:—

CHEMICAL.

- No. 1A.—Domestic Supply. From Lead Service Pipe at Andrew Street. Filtered and Chlorinated.
 No. 1B.—Domestic Supply. Raw Water. From Hydrant and Filter Beds.
 No. 2.—Industrial Supply. Hydrant at Marshfield Square. Chlorinated.
 No. 3.—Gwendraeth Supply. River at Kidwelly Intake.

	Parts per 100,000.			
	No. 1A.	No. 1B.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Free Ammonia	0.008	0.002	0.004	Trace
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.002	0.006	0.008	0.004
Chlorides as CL ₂	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.70
Chlorides as NaCL.	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.80
Nitrates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Total Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃ ..	3.5	3.5	3.5	11.5
Total Hardness, as CaCO ₃ ..	3.5	3.5	3.5	12.0
Total Solids	8.0	8.0	8.0	18.0
Oxygen consumed at 27deg. C. :				
during 4 hours	0.136	0.149	0.195	0.119
during 15 minutes	0.081	0.091	0.095	0.054
pH Value	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.6
Colour (Hazen Units)	10	15	60	10
Lead }	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Copper }				
Zinc }				

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

	No. 1A	No. 1B	No. 2	No. 3
No. of Organisms per CC.				
Developed on Agar during				
48 hours at 37deg. C.	3	4	36	57
No. of Organisms per CC.				
Developed on Agar during				
48 hours at 22deg. C.	25	32	280	480
Coliform Organisms per 100ccs.	Nil	9	Nil	16
Faecal Coli per 100ccs	Nil	3	Nil	3

REMARKS.

No. 1A and 1B.—Filtration has removed little of the Organic Matter and Colour. Sterilisation, however, has been effective, and the Treated Water is fit for Drinking and all Domestic Purposes.

No. 2.—Chlorination has been effective, all Coliform Organisms having been eliminated.

No. 3.—A River Water of average purity.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation	...	...	...	91
Number of houses with pails, contents disposed of by householders	...	...	...	22
Number of houses with private cesspools	...	...	...	47

Public Cleansing.

Highway refuse (including street gullies)	...	} Information not available for 1946.
Market refuse	...	
House and Trade refuse	...	

Provision of Houses.

Number of houses erected by the Corporation	...	18
Number of houses erected by private enterprise	...	—
Number of houses erected without assistance	...	—

Smoke Abatement.—Various complaints of nuisances caused by smoke and grit received the attention of the Department during the year. The Chief Sanitary Inspector assisted in the investigations and reports were made by him to the Health Committee regarding measures for their abatement.

HOUSING.

A woman housing investigator, Mrs. O. Morris, S.R.N., visits all the houses under the control of the Corporation. Where conditions are not satisfactory, the results are reported by Mrs. Morris to the Borough Treasurer, who passes the matter on to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for his investigation in each case, as to the degree of overcrowding in any one house, and the general sanitary condition of the premises. She is required to make investigation into the circumstances of applicants for Corporation houses.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Court proceedings were taken under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Llanelly Local Board Act, 1888 (Section 57), against the owners of the following properties:—

- Nos. 5, 7, 13 and 27, Old Castle Road.
- No. 55, Lakefield Road.
- No. 7, Arthur Street.
- No. 20, Havelock Street.
- No. 83, Dillwyn Street.

The Court imposed a fine in each case and made Nuisance Orders requiring the defendants to comply with the abatement notices within a specified time.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The number of registered milk retailers in the Borough was 93, of whom 12 were licensed for the sale of designated milk.

Regular inspections of all cowsheds and dairies in the Borough were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

MILK SAMPLING AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

This has been carried out as in previous years, and the results are set out below:—

(1) Taken from Retailers:

(a) Ordinary Milk:

Number of samples examined	...	...	58	
Number that complied with accredited standard	43			(74%)
Number that did not comply with accredited standard	...	...	15	(26%)
21 samples were examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus; all were negative.				

(2) Taken from School Supplies:

Number of samples of pasteurised milk examined	...	...	...	14
Number that complied with pasteurised standard	11			
Number that did not comply with pasteurised standard	...	...	...	3

10 samples were also subjected to the Phosphatase Test for heat treated milk. All the samples were found to be satisfactorily pasteurised.

The results of all samples of milk are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Inspector. The results are also given to the Medical Officer of Health of the Llanelly Rural District Council of samples taken from producers in his district.

Meat and Other Food.—Shops, stalls, vehicles, etc., are visited regularly, and particulars of condemnations are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. J. Campbell Hill, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector for the Borough, who was responsible for the inspection and condemnation of animals and carcasses in the public slaughterhouse, relinquished his appointment at the end of April, 1946, and was succeeded by Mr. K. J. Mackay, M.R.C.V.S., and their joint report for the year is appended.

Ten licences were granted by the Town Council during the year, under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Condemnation in 1946.

1. All diseases except tuberculosis.
 - (a) Whole carcasses condemned:—
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cattle, excluding cows; 19 cows; 3 calves; 40 sheep and lambs; 2 pigs.
 - (b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:—
 272 cattle, excluding cows; 480 cows; 78 calves; 3,847 sheep and lambs; 2 pigs.
 - (c) Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis:—
 Cattle, excluding cows, 14.16; cows, 63.57; calves, 1.31; sheep and lambs, 23.09; pigs, 3.63.
2. Tuberculosis only:
 - (a) Whole carcasses condemned;
 1 cattle, excluding cow; $36\frac{3}{4}$ cows.
 - (b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:—
 126 cattle, excluding cows; 223 cows.
 - (c) Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis:—
 Cattle, excluding cows, 6.60; cows, 33.01.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—14 cases were notified in 1946, five of whom were adults. One of these was re-diagnosed Vincents Angina after admission to Isolation Hospital. Two children were re-diagnosed on admission to Isolation Hospital—one Laryngitis and one Influenza. Of the eleven confirmed cases of Diphtheria, four were adults and seven were children. Three of the children had completed a full course of immunisation, the other four had not been immunised.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Number of infants in the age group 1—2 years who were immunised has shown a gradual increase from 1941—1945, as will be seen from the following table:—

1941	...	...	...	118
1942	...	...	...	189
1943	...	...	...	227
1944	...	...	...	253
1945	...	...	...	290

For 1946 there was a drop in this age group, the number immunised being 238. This drop was probably due to the fact that only fourteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, and there were no deaths, whereas in 1945 forty-eight cases were notified and two deaths occurred. Immediately following the deaths in 1945 there was a rush on the part of parents to have their children immunised. The Health Visitors continue to impress upon the mothers the importance of having their children immunised.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1946.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cases removed to Isolation Hospital :—

Scarlet Fever	11
Puerperal Fever	3
Erysipelas	7
Diphtheria	13
C.S. Fever	3
Pneumonia	2
Whooping Cough	1
Typhoid Fever	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Dysentery	4
Measles	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis	1

Tuberculosis.—40 cases (1.16 per 1,000 population) of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1946—21 males and 19 females; 15 deaths (0.43 per 1,000 population)—males and females were recorded (Local Statistics).

Four cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis (0.11 per 1,000 population) were notified—2 males and 2 females; 4 deaths (0.11 per 1,000 population)—2 males and 2 females were recorded (Local Statistics).

Since the introduction of mass radiography a considerable number of persons, mostly members of the Forces, who were apparently in good health, have been discovered to be infected with tuberculosis in an early stage. In these cases no signs had been detected by the ordinary methods of medical examinations. As tuberculosis is a progressive disease, its detection by the use of mass radiography affords the best chance for a complete cure.

Form 235/1 (Welsh Memorial Association) giving particulars of every case notified—home conditions, contacts, financial circumstances, etc., is sent to the Tuberculosis Officer, who is supplied with subsequent reports following visits of the Health Visitors as to the condition of the patient, etc., at the time of visiting the house, and of any change in the family circumstances. Copies of these reports are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, quarterly statements are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health. The following is a statement giving the particulars for the year 1946:—

(a) Number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning of the year—			
Males: Respiratory ...	...	...	68
Non-respiratory	...	...	24
Females: Respiratory	...	...	62
Non-respiratory	...	...	30
			<hr/>
			184
(b) Number of cases notified under the Regulations of 1930 for the first time during the year—			
Males: Respiratory ...	...	...	21
Non-respiratory	...	...	2
Females: Respiratory	...	...	19
Non-respiratory	...	...	2
			<hr/>
			44
(c) Number of cases restored to register—			
Males: Respiratory ...	...	...	3
(d) Number of cases added to register and brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification—			
Females: Respiratory	...	...	1
(e) Number of cases removed from register during the year—			
Males: Respiratory ...	...	...	18
Non-respiratory	...	...	1
Females: Respiratory	...	...	14
			<hr/>
			33
(f) Number of cases remaining on the register at the end of the year—			
Males: Respiratory ...	...	...	74
Non-respiratory	...	...	25
Females—Respiratory	...	...	68
Non-respiratory	...	...	32
			<hr/>
			199

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis, Respiratory and Non-Respiratory notified during 1946 and the Number of Deaths (Local Statistics).

Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1	1				1			
5	2	3	1	1				1
15	1	7	1					
25	9	3		1	1	1		1
35	1	3			2	2		
45	1	2			1		1	
55	6	1			5	2	1	
65								
All ages	21	19	2	2	10	5	2	2

VITAL STATISTICS (1931—1946).

Year.	Popula- tion Esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.			Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Un- corrected Number	Net.		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	Of non- resi- dents regis- tered in the District.	Of resi- dents not regis- tered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		All ages.	
			No.	Rate.							Number	Rate per 1,000 net births.	No.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
1931	*38,730	577	565	14.5	522	13.47	40	20	43	74.3	482	12.4		
1932	38,450	589	561	14.5	476	12.37	49	24	33	58.8	451	11.7		
1933	38,100	561	529	13.8	490	12.86	62	17	35	66.1	445	11.6		
1934	37,900	562	549	14.4	452	11.92	63	17	34	61.9	406	10.7		
1935	37,890	549	518	13.6	488	12.88	62	27	40	77.7	453	11.9		
1936	37,730	527	488	12.9	498	13.19	64	14	37	75.8	448	12.9		
1937	37,120	563	552	14.8	457	12.31	43	23	31	56.1	437	11.7		
1938	36,890	463	484	13.3	441	11.95	47	33	28	56.6	427	11.5		
1939	(a)36,590 (b)36,700	482	518	14.1	468	12.70	52	30	37	†71.0	446	12.1		
1940	36,000	427	477	13.2	478	13.27	63	37	27	†56.1	452	12.5		
1941	36,600	418	458	12.8	500	14.04	71	46	27	†56.4	475	13.3		
1942	34,200	489	499	14.5	467	13.65	80	29	27	55.2	416	11.8		
1943	33,220	481	500	15.0	492	14.81	80	31	24	48.0	443	13.3		
1944	33,360	455	529	15.8	461	13.81	74	29	24	45.3	416	12.4		
1945	33,400	421	464	13.8	496	14.85	80	24	20	43.1	440	13.1		
1946	34,300	556	582	16.9	487	14.19	58	37	23	39.5	466	13.5		

* Census population.

† For calculation of I.M. rate, the Registrar-General gives the net number of births as 521 in 1939, 481 in 1940, and 478 in 1941.

(a) Resident population, mid-year, 1939.

(b) Average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates.

Causes of Death in Llanelly Municipal Borough in 1946.
Registrar-General's Statistics.

Cause of Death.		All Ages.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	—	1	1
2. Cerebrospinal fever	...	1	1	2
3. Scarlet fever	...	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	...	—	3	3
5. Diphtheria	...	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	10	5	15
7. Tuberculosis—Other forms	...	1	2	3
8. Syphilitic disease	...	3	—	3
9. Influenza	...	1	3	4
10. Measles	...	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis..	...	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis...	...	—	—	—
13. M. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	...	2	—	2
13. F. Cancer of uterus	...	—	3	3
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum.	...	17	10	27
15. Cancer of breast	...	—	5	5
16. Cancer—all other sites	...	20	17	37
17. Diabetes	...	2	3	5
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	25	27	52
19. Heart disease	...	58	45	103
20. Other disease or circulatory system	...	7	5	12
21. Bronchitis	...	18	7	25
22. Pneumonia	...	10	7	17
23. Other respiratory diseases	...	7	6	13
24. Ulceration of stomach and duodenum	...	2	1	3
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	...	1	—	1
27. Other digestive diseases	...	6	6	12
28. Nephritis	...	12	9	21
29. Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	...	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	...	—	—	—
31. Premature births	...	1	2	3
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, etc.	...	6	—	6
33. Suicide	...	4	1	5
34. Road Traffic Accidents	...	2	—	2
35. Other violent causes	...	7	4	11
36. All other causes	...	38	32	70
Total		261	205	466

CANCER.—SITES, AGE PERIOD AND FOR EACH SEX. (LOCAL STATISTICS).

Site.	25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75—		All Ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Both Sexes.
Buccal cavity & pharynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Digestive organs and peritoneum.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	12	5	5	2	2	6	22	41
Respiratory organs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
Uterus, ovary....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Breast	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Male genito-urinary organs.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	4
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	6	8
<i>Totals</i>	1	.....	4	1	1	5	13	9	12	10	5	10	36	71

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	311
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with...	...	...	286
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	41
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	10
Number of Complaints received	...	...	219
Owners and other persons interviewed	...	...	1249
Legal action taken	...	...	10

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

Houses inspected for Nuisances	...	...	474
Houses inspected for Infectious Diseases	...	...	372
Houses re-inspected	...	...	1290
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	77
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	22
Workplaces or other premises	...	...	5
Laundries	...	...	25
Outworkers	...	...	14
Dairies	...	...	105
Cowsheds	...	...	44
Milkshops	...	...	19
Milk Purveyors' vehicles	...	...	314
Ice Cream premises	...	...	90
Bakehouses	...	...	72
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	29
Slaughterhouse	...	...	19
Butchers' shops, stalls and vehicles	...	...	1987
Provision stores	...	...	2219
Fishmongers	...	...	466
Fish Friers	...	...	51
Greengrocers' shops	...	...	1491
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	7
Schools	...	...	12
Inns and Clubs	...	...	53
Tents, Vans, Sheds	...	...	16
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	30
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	7
Amusement Places	...	...	5
Offensive Trades:—			
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	29
Marine Store Hawkers	...	...	27
Gutscrapers	...	...	22
Shops	...	...	7
Rat infestations	...	...	34
Drains	...	...	361

Sewers	...	...	...	...	46
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	21
Watercourses...	...	...	...	...	50
Back lanes	...	...	...	...	128
Stables	...	...	...	...	5
Swine and other animals	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke or Grit	...	...	...	...	47
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	65
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	33
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	88
Tips	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	635
Visits to Small-pox contacts	...	...	...	...	72

NUISANCES ABATED.

Houses—External Work.	Preliminary.	Statutory.
Roofs renewed or repaired	... 102	7
Chimney stacks repaired	... 25	—
Gutters renewed or repaired	... 81	5
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	... 53	4
Walls renewed or repaired	... 33	10
Yard paving relaid or repaired	... 31	2
Water closets renewed or repaired	... 92	7
Drainage renewed or repaired	... 80	2

Houses—Internal Work.		
Walls and ceilings repaired	... 66	9
Windows renewed or repaired	... 61	8
Doors renewed or repaired	... 13	—
Floors renewed or repaired	... 20	—
Stairs renewed or repaired	... 5	—
Fireplaces renewed or repaired...	... 21	2
Sinks and Water Supply renewed or repaired	19	1
Miscellaneous items dealt with...	... 93	4

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Limewashing carried out	...	...	...	82
Milk samples obtained:—				
Bacteriological	72
Phosphatase test	14

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Limewashing carried out	6
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FUMIGATIONS.

	Wards	1	2	3	Total
Following Scarlet Fever	...	10	8	5	23
„ Diphtheria	...	3	4	1	8
„ Tuberculosis	...	14	9	6	29
„ Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—
„ Typhoid Fever	...	1	1	—	2
„ Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—
„ Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	5	2	5	12
„ Dirty and verminous conditions..	...	—	—	—	—
Total	...	33	24	17	74
Number of articles steam disinfected	532
Number of Library books disinfected	65
Other fumigations and disinfections	6
Public Mortuary cleansed	52

FOOD CONDEMNATIONS.

Meat (blown and damaged)	...	...	tins	715
Vegetables (blown and damaged)	...	...	„	432
Fish (blown and damaged)	...	...	„	513
Milk (blown and damaged)	...	...	„	762
Dried fruit (mildewed and sour)	...	...	lbs.	270
Oranges (decayed)	...	...	„	30
Fruit (blown and damaged)	...	...	tins	186
Imported beef (bruised)	...	...	lbs.	28
Potatoes (decomposed)	...	...	tons	3
Fish (decomposed)	...	...	lbs.	4988
Haddock (decomposed)	...	...	„	140
Malt (contaminated)	...	...	cwts.	1½
Macaroni (contaminated)	...	...	lbs.	84
Biscuits (mildewed)	...	...	„	82
Fruit (decayed and mildewed)	...	...	„	1201
Butter beans (infested)	...	...	cwts.	7
Sweets (contaminated)	...	...	lbs.	77
Bacon (decomposition)	...	...	„	5
Marrowfat peas (decomposition)	...	...	„	112
Prunes (mildewed and sour)	...	...	„	55
Flour (contaminated)	...	...	„	36

RODENT CONTROL.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**The Infestation Order, 1943.**

One hundred and forty-eight rat infestations were treated during the year, the estimated number of rats destroyed being 1,182.

Maintenance treatments of the town's sewers were undertaken in June and November, 1946, and the banks of the River Lliedi, the town refuse tip, the Market and Slaughterhouse were treated at regular intervals.

The bait bases used were sausage rusk and bread mash, and the poisons used were zinc phosphide, arsenic and red squill.

Following the treatment of individual premises a considerable amount of re-proofing work requested by this Department, was carried out.

Private Dwellings Scheme.—Nine operatives were engaged in the operation of this scheme. The men attended a two-day course of instruction by Ministry of Food experts at Swansea on October 17th and 18th. The scheme was tenable until 31st March, 1947, but was completed on the 1st March, when the nine operatives terminated their engagement.

Of the 6,786 houses surveyed, 639 were found to be infested and treated. In conjunction with the treatment of the dwelling houses, the sewers in the affected areas were also treated. The estimated kill was 4,442.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1938.—Twelve applications were received during the year and certificates were issued in all cases.

**AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.**

				Number.	Tonnage.
Foreign	{	Steamers	...	8	3,551
		Motor	...	—	—
		Sailing	...	—	—
		Fishing	...	—	—
		Total Foreign	...	8	3,551
Coastwise	{	Steamers	...	218	54,067
		Motor	...	—	—
		Sailing	...	—	—
		Fishing	...	—	—
		Total Coastwise	...	218	54,067
		Total Foreign and Coastwise	...	226	57,618

Character of Trade of Port.

(a) Passenger traffic during the year 1946—Nil.

(b) Cargo traffic:

Principal imports—Coal (Scotland), scrap iron and food-stuffs.

Principal exports—Coal.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive—Antwerp.

**ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901,
AND THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

1.—Inspection for purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
FACTORIES with mechanical power	77	7	
FACTORIES without mechanical power	22		
OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT (including works of building and engineering constructions, but not including outworkers' premises)	5	....	....
Total	104	7	...

2.—Defects found.

Premises.	Number of defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Pro- secutions were insti- tuted.
	Found.	Remed- ied.	Referred to H.M. In- spector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	....	....
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	....	....	....	....
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	....	....
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	....	....	....	....
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	....	....	....	....
Sanitary convenience (S.7) :—				
Insufficient .....	....	....	....	....
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	....	....
Not separate for sexes	1	1	....	....
Other offences	1	1	....	....
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Totals	7	7		

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. EVANS,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

